SPECIAL REPORT

# Sermsang Power Corporation PLC

SCB Securities

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## Threefold expansion ahead

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**Although at this point in time SSP has just one solar power plant in Thailand, it has committed projects that will more than triple total equity capacity from 40 MW to 134 MW in 2020, most of which are in Japan. Based on these projects, we project impressive earnings growth of 17% CAGR over 2017-2020. We estimate its fair value at Bt8.55-9.12bn based on sum-of-the-parts (SOTP) and PE valuations.**

**Spreading its wings from a single local asset.** Sermsang Palangngan (SPN), wholly owned by Sermsang Power Corporation PLC (SSP), was set up in 2010 and entered the renewable energy business with its first solar plant in Lopburi. This has contracted capacity of 40 MW and started commercial operations in 2015. From this single operating asset, SSP has expanded rapidly and now has eight committed projects that will triple total equity capacity to 134 MW, with scheduled commercial operation dates (SCOD) spreading over 2017-2020. Five of these are in Japan with total equity capacity of 88 MW, which is sizable against that held by other companies under our coverage in Japan (BPP has 131 MW, BCPG has 89 MW and GPSC has 21 MW).

**The world is going green with renewable energy.** Countries worldwide have committed to reduce their fossil energy footprint to help slow climate change. Around 150 countries have set targets for renewable energy as a percentage of total energy use and this government support has led to a steady decline in the price of renewable energy projects. Thailand is one of these, with its Alternative Energy Development Plan (AEDP) 2015 targeting expanding the percentage of renewable energy to total power generation to 20% in 2036 from 9.9% in 2014. Japan targets to raise its ratio to 22-24% in 2030 from 15% in 2015 as outlined in its Renewable Energy Institute and Electricity.

**New startups to bring 19% earnings growth in 2018.** Since most committed projects have SCODs from 2018-2020, we expect stable earnings in 2017 followed by strong earnings growth of 19% in 2018, with a CAGR of 17% over 2017-2020. The fuel for growth is slated to come from Japan. All projects have 20-25-year contracts, ensuring long-term stable cash flows.

**Valuation and risk considerations.** Using the sum-of-the-parts (SOTP) and PE valuations, we derive a valuation range of Bt8.55-9.12bn. In our SOTP valuation, each project is valued using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method based on projected free cash flow until PPA expiry based on COE =7.4%, derived from risk free rate = 3.5%, ERP = 6.5% and beta =0.6 based on 10-year historical average of peers. Risk considerations are 1) delays in plant construction that would delay startups and cash flows, 2) climate changes such as lack of sunshine or heavy snow and 3) natural disasters.

**Forecasts and valuation**

| Year to 31 Dec | Unit | 2015* | 2016 | 2017F | 2018F | 2019F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | (Btmn) | 846 | 869 | 869 | 1,167 | 1,368 |
| EBITDA | (Btmn) | 747 | 713 | 698 | 950 | 1,125 |
| Core profit | (Btmn) | 498 | 449 | 447 | 530 | 604 |
| Reported profit | (Btmn) | 498 | 449 | 447 | 530 | 604 |
| Revenue growth | (%) | n/a | 2.72 | 0.00 | 34.26 | 17.21 |
| Core profit growth | (%) | n/a | -10.00 | -0.42 | 18.52 | 14.04 |
| ROE | (%) | 81.39 | 44.09 | 20.07 | 15.45 | 15.47 |
| ROA | (%) | 14.92 | 10.45 | 6.86 | 5.35 | 4.46 |
| Net D/E | (x) | 3.07 | 2.62 | 1.01 | 2.00 | 2.47 |

Note: * Based on Pro forma statements Source: SCBS Investment Research

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## I. Company overview

**From a single source of revenue...** Sermsang Palangngan (SPN), wholly owned by Sermsang Power Corporation PLC (SSP), was established in 2010 and got into the renewable energy business when it entered into a 40 MW Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with EGAT as a Small Power Producer (SPP) in June 2013, followed by commercial startup of Sermsang Solar project as its first renewable power plant with total installed capacity of 52 MW in Feb 2015, which carries an adder (government incentive) of Bt6.5/KWh for 10 years.

**Figure 1: Sermsang solar project in Lopburi province with 40MW contracted capacity**

Source: Company filing

**... to other Thai projects...** Adding to its single plant now operating, SSP has secured other projects in Thailand. This includes the solar WVO (War Veterans Organization of Thailand) project that will fall under the Feed-in-Tariff scheme of Bt4.12/KWh for 25 years with 5 MW capacity and scheduled commercial operating date in 4Q18. It also has two solar roof projects (SNNP I and SNNP II) with total capacity of 1.4 MW, with SCOD in 2H17 with contracts of 25 years.

**Figure 2 : The construction of SNNP solar roof project with 384 KW capacity**

Source: Company filing

**.. and then overseas.** After the successful startup of its renewable energy business in Thailand, SSP has expanded to Japan, beginning with the Hikada project. This has contracted/equity capacity of 17/15 MW and is currently under construction with SCOD in 1Q18. The Yamaga project is SSP's second solar project in Japan; this is currently under construction for contracted/equity capacity of 30/27 MW with SCOD in 2Q20. It also has three more committed solar projects in Japan with SCOD over 2018-2020. All told, the five projects in Japan will have total gross installed capacity of 116 MW, gross contracted capacity of 93 MW and give SSP equity capacity (based on contracted capacity) of 88MW in Japan, a good size compared to peer equity capacity in Japan: GPSC has 21 MW, BCPG has 89 MW, BPP has 131 MW and GUNKUL has 207 MW. Total capex for all 116 MW installed capacity is estimated at JPY39.8bn, or Bt12bn, which works out to Bt112mn per MW capacity.

Together, the five committed projects in Japan with total estimated capex of JPY39.8bn give SSP total equity capacity of 88MW in Japan.

All told, SSP has total equity capacity in hand of 134 MW, consisting of 46 MW in Thailand and 88 MW in Japan, with 40 MW from an operating plant and 94 MW from plants under development.

**Figure 3: The construction of Hidaka project with 17 MW contracted capacity in Japan**

Source: Company filing

**Figure 4: Asset portfolio**

| Plants | Holding | Type | Location | Installed capacity (MW) | Contracted capacity (MW) | Equity capacity (MW) | Subsidy | SCOD | Yrs | Expiry | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Thailand** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sermsang Solar | 100.0% | Solar | Lopburi | 52.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | Adder (Bt6.5x10 yrs) | Feb-15 | 5+automatic 5 | 2040 | Operating |
| Solar WVO | 100.0% | Solar | Ratchaburi | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | FiT (Bt4.12x25 yrs) | 4Q18 | 25 | 2043 | Under Development |
| SNNP1 | 100.0% | Solar roof | Samut Sakorn | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | - | 4Q17 | 25 | 2042 | Under Construction |
| SNNP2 | 100.0% | Solar roof | Ratchaburi | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | - | 4Q17 | 25 | 2042 | Under Development |
| **JAPAN** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hidaka | 86.9% | Solar | Hokkaido | 21.0 | 17.0 | 14.8 | FIT (JPY40x20 yrs) | 1Q18 | 20 | 2038 | Under Construction |
| Yamaga | 90.0% | Solar | Kumamoto | 34.5 | 30.0 | 27.0 | FIT (JPY36x20 yrs) | 2Q20 | 20 | 2040 | Under Construction |
| Zouen | 100.0% | Solar | Kumamoto | 8.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | FIT (JPY36x20 yrs) | 4Q18 | 20 | 2038 | Under Development |
| Yamaga 2 | 100.0% | Solar | Kumamoto | 12.5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | FIT (JPY36x20 yrs) | 2Q20 | 20 | 2040 | Under Development |
| Leo | 100.0% | Solar | Shizuoka | 40.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | FIT (JPY36x20 yrs) | 2Q20 | 20 | 2040 | Under Development |
| **Thailand total** | | | | **58.4** | **46.4** | **46.4** | | | | | |
| **Japan total** | | | | **116.0** | **93.0** | **87.8** | | | | | |
| **Total** | | | | **174.4** | **139.4** | **134.2** | | | | | |

Source: Company filing

**Shareholder structure.** SSP has registered capital of Bt922mn and paid up capital of Bt691.625mn or 691.625mn shares with a par value of Bt1 per share. The company plans to offer not more than 276.375mn IPO shares, 30% of its paid up capital after IPO, to be traded in the Market for Alternative Investment or mai. These will consist of not more than 230.375mn new shares (25% of its post-IPO paid up capital) and not more than 46mn existing shares (5% of its post-IPO paid up capital). Proceeds will be used for investment in future projects, as working capital and for debt repayment.

**Figure 5: Pre and post IPO**

| Shareholders | Before IPO | | After IPO | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of shares | % | No. of shares | % |
| **Kraipisitkul family** | | | | |
| 1. Primary Energy Co. Ltd | 276,650,000 | 40.0% | 276,650,000 | 30.0% |
| 2. Unity I. Capital Limited | 242,070,000 | 35.0% | 196,070,000 | 21.3% |
| 3. Mr. Wiwat Kraipisitkul | 69,162,200 | 10.0% | 69,162,200 | 7.5% |
| 4. Ms. Thantaporn Kraipisitkul | 34,581,000 | 5.0% | 34,581,000 | 3.8% |
| 5. Mr. Piyawat Kraipisitkul | 34,580,900 | 5.0% | 34,580,900 | 3.8% |
| 6. Mr. Tanawat Kraipisitkul | 34,580,900 | 5.0% | 34,580,900 | 3.8% |
| **Total** | **691,625,000** | **100.0%** | **645,625,000** | **70.0%** |
| 7. **IPO** | **-** | **0.0%** | **276,375,000** | **30.0%** |
| **Total** | **691,625,000** | **100.0%** | **922,000,000** | **100.0%** |

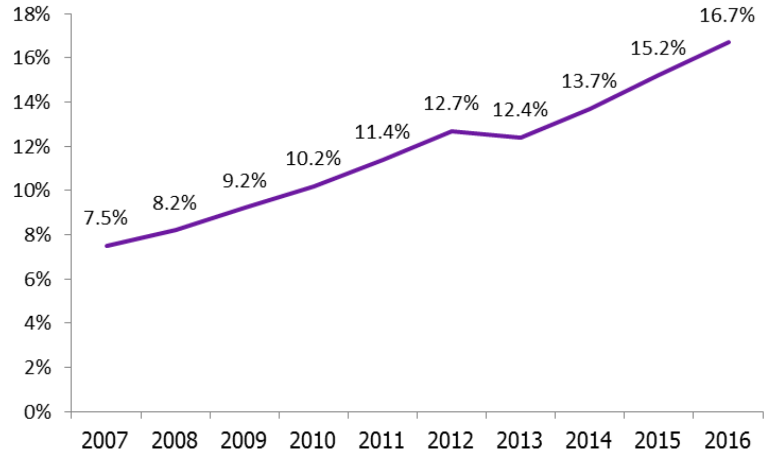
Source: Company filing

## II. Industry outlook

**Countries worldwide raising portion of renewable energy generation**

The global commitment to mitigate climate change and a continual drop in the price of renewable energy projects has led to a sea change from near total domination by fossil fuel for energy generation to a steadily rising share of renewable energy. Over the last decade, the percentage of renewable power capacity has surged to 16.7% in 2016 from just 7.5% in 2007, according to Bloomberg New Energy Finance which also predicts that by 2040, 34% percent of the world's electricity will come from wind and solar power.

**Figure 6: Renewable power as percentage of global power capacity**




Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

According to KPMG, more than 170 countries have renewable energy targets and around 150 countries have policies to support renewable energy.

**Thailand targets lifting percentage of renewable energy to 20% by 2036.**

Thailand's Alternative Energy Development Plan 2015 (AEDP 2015) targets growing the percentage of renewable energy capacity of total power generation to 20% by 2036 from 9.9% in 2014 with a target of 19,684 MW capacity from renewable power (6000 MW from solar power, 3,002 MW from wind power and 5,570 MW from biomass, with the remainder from biogas waste and hydropower).

As of July 2017, total capacity of solar, wind and biomass power based on awarded and signed PPAs and including operating plants was 2,744 MW, or 46% of the 2036 target.

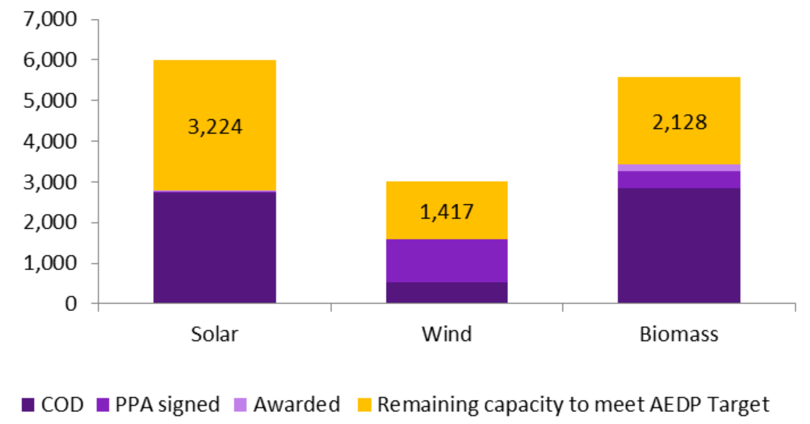
According to the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC), total capacity from awarded PPAs and CODs as of July 2017 was 2,776 MW for solar, 1,585 MW for wind and 3,442 MW for biomass. Deducting these from AEDP's 2036 targets, we expect PPAs to be handed out for 3,224 MW of solar power, 1,417 MW of wind power and 2,128 MW of biomass power over the next 10 years.

**Figure 7: Analysis of future PPAs based on the AEDP 2015**

| MW | Solar | Wind | Biomass |
|---|---|---|---|
| End-2014 (1) | 1,299 | 224 | 2,452 |
| 2036 target based on AEDP 2015 (2) | 6,000 | 3,002 | 5,570 |
| Awarded | 4 | 0 | 179 |
| PPA signed | 28 | 1,059 | 419 |
| COD | 2,744 | 526 | 2,845 |
| Total awarded - COD as of Jul 2017 (3) | 2,776 | 1,585 | 3,442 |
| % of 2036 target | 46.3% | 52.8% | 61.8% |
| Remaining PPA to meet the 2036 target (2)-(3) = (4) | 3,224 | 1,417 | 2,128 |

Source: ERC, SCB EIC and SCBS Investment research

**Figure 8: AEDP 2015 and progress vs 2036 target**

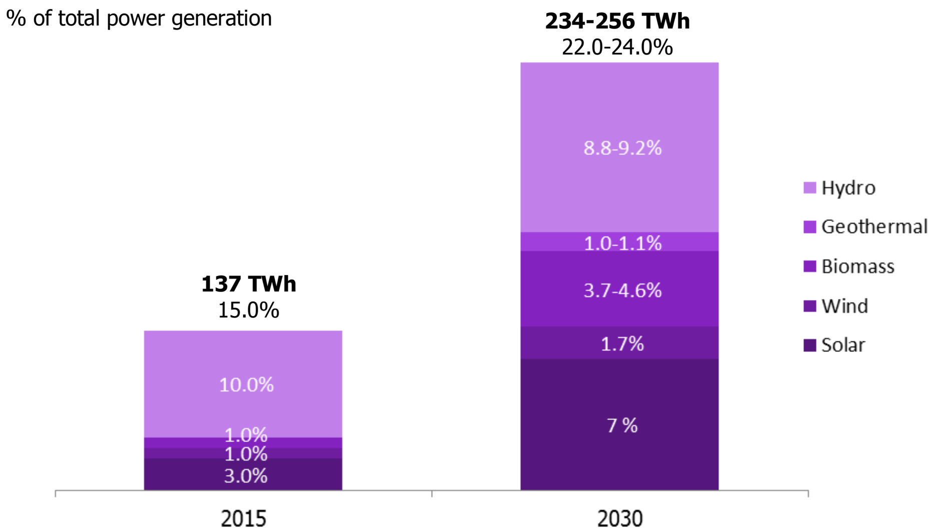



Source: ERC, EPPO

**Japan targets to raise percentage of renewable capacity to 22-24% by 2030**

After the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power station incident in 2011, Japan's government is working to reduce the country's reliance on nuclear and thermal power and promote renewable energy. According to Japan's Renewable Energy Institute and Electricity, percentage of renewable energy capacity of total power capacity in Japan is expected to rise to 22-24% by 2030 from 15% in 2015.

**Figure 9: Huge opportunities in Japan for renewable energy**



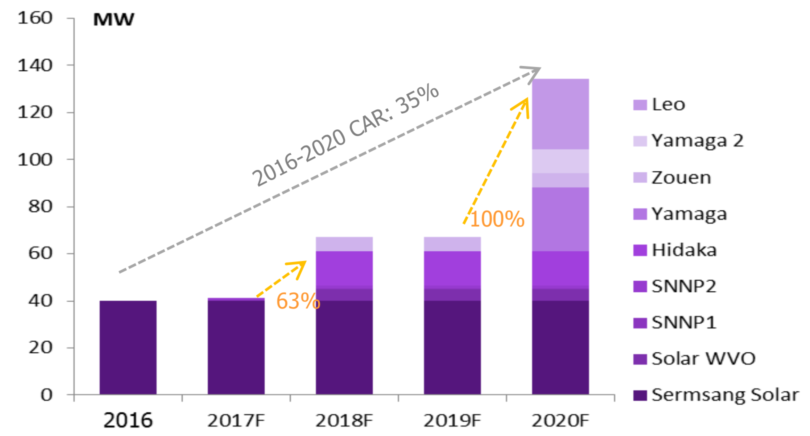

Source: Renewable Energy Institute (www.renewable-ei.org), Electricity Review Japan 2016, The Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan (www.fepc.or.jp)

## III. Earnings to grow by 19% in 2018 with 17% CAGR over 2017-20

### Capacity to triple by 2020

From only one operating solar plant (the 40 MW Sermsang Solar plant) in 2015-2016, we expect the eight secured projects (three solar and solar roof projects in Thailand and five solar projects in Japan) will grow SSP's total equity capacity by 3.3x or a 35% CAGR growth over 2016-2020 to 134 MW in 2020. The biggest jumps in capacity will be in 2018 at 63%, upon the SCODs of: 1) the 5MW Solar WVO project in Thailand, 2) the 15 equity MW Hikada project and 3) the 6 MW Zouen project in Japan and then in 2020, with growth of 100% from the SCODs of: 1) the 27 equity MW Yamaga project, 2) the 10 equity MW Yamaga 2 project and 3) the 30 MW Leo project in Japan.

**Figure 10: Equity capacity**




Source: Company data and SCBS Research estimates

### Stable earnings in 2017 before a surge of 19% in 2018

There will be virtually no change in total capacity this year (with less than 1.4 MW of new capacity from two solar roof projects in 2H17); we thus forecast stable earnings of Bt452mn in 2017 (up only 1% from last year). We expect a series of annual earnings growths to start from 2018 concurrent with the series of plant CODs with an expected surge in earnings of 19% to Bt533mn in 2018, with a 17% CAGR over 2017-2020.

### 1H17 core earnings fell 21% YoY from expansion expenses

In 1H17, revenue and gross profit were stable YoY at Bt448mn and Bt365mn respectively from the steady performance of Sermsang Power. However, SG&A rose 89% YoY to Bt78mn as it prepared for its large expansion to triple overall capacity over next three years. We view that this earnings decline is temporary and will facilitate significant growth in coming years.

**Figure 11: 1H17 results**

| (Btmn) | 2Q16 | 1Q17 | 2Q17 | % YoY | % QoQ | 1H16 | 1H17 | % YoY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Income Statement** | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue | 223 | 218 | 230 | (1.5) | (48.6) | 445 | 448 | 0.7 |
| Cost | 42 | 41 | 42 | (2.3) | (50.9) | 85 | 83 | (1.5) |
| Gross profit | 181 | 177 | 188 | (1.3) | (48.1) | 360 | 365 | 1.3 |
| SG&A | 23 | 37 | 40 | 100.4 | (49.2) | 41 | 78 | 88.7 |
| Operating profit | 158 | 139 | 148 | (13.1) | (47.8) | 319 | 287 | (10.0) |
| **Core profit** | **144** | **102** | **111** | **(19.4)** | **(43.0)** | **270** | **212** | **(21.4)** |
| Net profit | 144 | 102 | 111 | (19.4) | (43.0) | 270 | 212 | (21.4) |
| EBITDA | 210 | 169 | 179 | (12.4) | (45.2) | 404 | 348 | (13.8) |
| **Balance Sheet** | | | | | | | | |
| Total Assets | n.a. | 5,474 | 5,669 | n.a. | 10.3 | n.a. | 5,669 | n.a. |
| Total Liabilities | n.a. | 4,065 | 4,147 | n.a. | 10.9 | n.a. | 4,147 | n.a. |
| Total Equity | n.a. | 1,344 | 1,453 | n.a. | 8.2 | n.a. | 1,453 | n.a. |
| **Financial Ratio** | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Margin (%) | 81.1 | 81.0 | 81.8 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 81.0 | 81.4 | 0.4 |
| EBITDA margin (%) | 94.3 | 77.6 | 77.7 | (9.6) | 4.8 | 90.8 | 77.7 | (13.1) |
| Net Profit Margin (%) | 64.4 | 46.7 | 48.1 | (10.4) | 4.6 | 60.7 | 47.4 | (13.3) |
| SG&A/Sales (%) | 10.1 | 17.0 | 17.6 | 8.7 | (0.2) | 9.2 | 17.3 | 8.1 |

Source: Company data

**Figure 12: Financial statement and key financial ratios**

**Profit and Loss Statement (Btmn)**

| FY December 31 | 2015* | 2016 | 2017F | 2018F | 2019F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total revenue | 846 | 869 | 869 | 1,167 | 1,368 |
| Cost of goods sold | 159 | 169 | 171 | 295 | 352 |
| **Gross profit** | **687** | **700** | **698** | **872** | **1,016** |
| SG&A | 55 | 114 | 130 | 152 | 171 |
| Other income | 6 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Interest expense | 140 | 146 | 131 | 152 | 166 |
| **Pre-tax profit** | **498** | **447** | **447** | **579** | **691** |
| Corporate tax | (0) | (0) | (0) | 10 | 40 |
| Equity a/c profits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Minority interests | 0 | 1 | 0 | (40) | (47) |
| **Core profit** | **498** | **449** | **447** | **530** | **604** |
| Extra-ordinary items | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Net Profit** | **498** | **449** | **447** | **530** | **604** |
| EBITDA | 747 | 713 | 698 | 950 | 1,125 |
| **Core EPS (Bt)** | **0.72** | **0.65** | **0.48** | **0.57** | **0.65** |
| Net EPS (Bt) | 0.72 | 0.65 | 0.48 | 0.57 | 0.65 |
| DPS (Bt) | n/a | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.12 |

**Balance Sheet (Btmn)**

| FY December 31 | 2015* | 2016 | 2017F | 2018F | 2019F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total current assets | 538 | 586 | 1,650 | 941 | 1,130 |
| Total fixed assets | 3,087 | 4,377 | 6,409 | 10,780 | 14,229 |
| **Total assets** | **3,625** | **4,963** | **8,059** | **11,720** | **15,358** |
| Total loans | 2,758 | 3,615 | 4,753 | 7,961 | 11,163 |
| Total current liabilities | 651 | 411 | 431 | 592 | 550 |
| Total long-term liabilities | 2,180 | 3,255 | 4,363 | 7,465 | 10,682 |
| **Total liabilities** | **2,831** | **3,666** | **4,794** | **8,058** | **11,231** |
| Paid-up capital | 693 | 691 | 922 | 922 | 922 |
| **Total equity** | **794** | **1,242** | **3,210** | **3,647** | **4,159** |
| **BVPS (Bt)** | **1.14** | **1.80** | **3.48** | **3.96** | **4.51** |

**Cash Flow Statement (Btmn)**

| FY December 31 | 2015* | 2016 | 2017F | 2018F | 2019F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Core Profit | 498 | 449 | 447 | 530 | 604 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 109 | 119 | 120 | 219 | 268 |
| Operating cash flow | 121 | 663 | 623 | 700 | 877 |
| Investing cash flow | (295) | (1,282) | (2,152) | (4,590) | (3,717) |
| Financing cash flow | 394 | 665 | 2,659 | 3,077 | 3,063 |
| **Net cash flow** | 220 | 47 | 1,130 | (814) | 223 |

**Key Financial Ratios**

| FY December 31 | 2015* | 2016 | 2017F | 2018F | 2019F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gross margin (%) | 81.2 | 80.6 | 80.3 | 74.7 | 74.3 |
| Operating margin (%) | 74.7 | 67.4 | 65.3 | 61.7 | 61.8 |
| EBITDA margin (%) | 88.3 | 82.0 | 80.3 | 81.4 | 82.3 |
| EBIT margin (%) | 58.9 | 51.5 | 51.4 | 49.6 | 50.5 |
| Net profit margin (%) | 58.9 | 51.6 | 51.4 | 45.4 | 44.1 |
| ROE (%) | 81.4 | 44.1 | 20.1 | 15.4 | 15.5 |
| ROA (%) | 14.9 | 10.4 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 4.5 |
| Net D/E (x) | 3.07 | 2.62 | 1.01 | 2.00 | 2.47 |
| Interest coverage (x) | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 6.2 | 6.8 |
| Debt service coverage (x) | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Payout Ratio (%) | n/a | 0.0 | 20.6 | 17.4 | 18.3 |

Note: * Based on pro forma statements, Source: Company data and SCBS Research estimates

## IV. Valuation and risk considerations

### Valuation at Bt8.55-9.12bn

Using the sum-of-the parts approach and price-to-earnings (PE) methodologies, we derive an end-2018 valuation range of Bt8.55-9.12bn. The details of each valuation approach are provided below.

### Sum-of-the-parts using discounted cash flow (DCF)

We forecast free cash flow to equity (FCFE) from 2019F until all PPAs expire with no application of terminal value except the projects on which the company owns the land: for these, we apply the book value of the land as a terminal value when the projects' PPAs expire.

We apply COE=7.4% (based on risk free rate =3.5%, ERP=6.5% and beta=0.6x, which is the 10-year historical average of peers) and derive a DCF valuation of all committed projects of Bt8.553bn.

**Figure 13: DCF valuation**

| **Btmn** | **End-2018** |
|---|---|
| Thailand plant: PV of FCFE (2019-2543) | 4,277 |
| Japan plants: PV of FCFE (2019-2040) | 3,591 |
| Enterprise value (Btmn) | 7,867 |
| Less: Net debt (or add net cash)* | 686 |
| **Equity value (Bt mn)** | **8,553** |
| | |
| Risk-free rate (%) | 3.5 |
| ERP (%) | 6.5 |
| Assumed beta | 0.6 |
| **Cost of equity (%)** | **7.4** |

Note: * Assuming discounted IPO price, Source: Company data and SCBS Research estimate

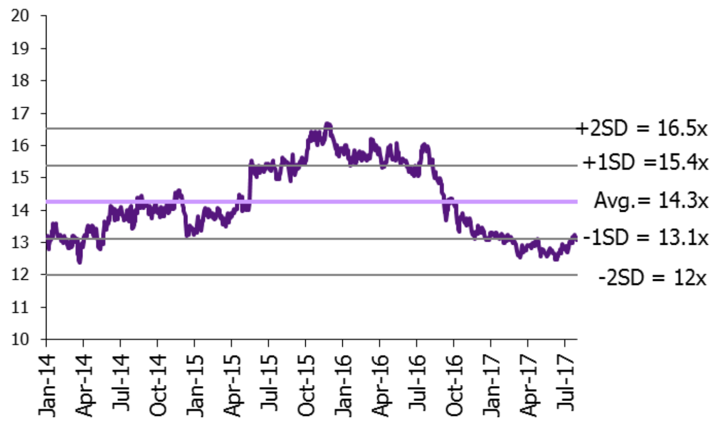
### Price-to-earnings (PE) valuation

SSP has a number of committed projects scheduled to start commercial operations that will triple total equity capacity over 2017-2020. By our calculations, SSP will have earnings of Bt807mn in 2021 when all committed projects are running.

For the PE multiple, we use the historical three-year average PE of peers of 14x as reference. Note that we use historical figures of EGCO, RATCH, GLOW, GPSC and SPCG, all of which are pure power producers and have long-term records.

To reflect the value of all committed projects, we apply a reference PE multiple of 14x to the 2021 earnings forecast of Bt807mn and get a 2021 valuation of Bt11.3bn. Then, we discount this valuation to end-2018 via a discount rate of 7.4%, which is the calculated cost of equity. With this method, we arrive at a valuation of Bt9.119bn.

**Figure 14: Historical PE of peers**




Source: Bloomberg and SCBS Research estimates

**Figure 15: Peer comparison**

| | Rating | Price | Target | ETR | P/E (x) | | | EPS growth (%) | | | P/BV (x) | | | ROE (%) | | | Div. Yield (%) | | | EV/EBITDA (x) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (Bt/Sh) | (Bt/Sh) | (%) | 16A | 17F | 18F | 16A | 17F | 18F | 16A | 17F | 18F | 16A | 17F | 18F | 16A | 17F | 18F | 16A | 17F | 18F |
| BCPG | Buy | 15.60 | 15.0 | 0.6 | 22.2 | 16.6 | 13.8 | (76) | 33 | 20 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 14.2 | 12.2 | 10.6 |
| BPP | Neutral | 27.75 | 25.0 | (7.7) | 20.6 | 15.5 | 13.4 | (16) | 33 | 16 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 42.3 | 34.2 | 29.4 |
| CKP | Neutral | 3.44 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 66.2 | 48.8 | 40.2 | 4 | 36 | 21 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 14.9 | 13.3 | 13.1 |
| EA | Sell | 37.75 | 24.0 | (35.9) | 42.0 | 30.2 | 23.6 | 25 | 39 | 28 | 12.4 | 9.1 | 6.8 | 34 | 35 | 33 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 30.5 | 22.9 | 18.9 |
| EGCO | Buy | 234.00 | 243.0 | 6.7 | 14.4 | 12.7 | 11.9 | 22 | 13 | 7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 22.2 | 20.5 | 18.0 |
| GLOW | Neutral | 85.75 | 85.0 | 5.8 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 14.0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 8.7 |
| GPSC | Neutral | 39.00 | 42.0 | 10.9 | 21.7 | 19.6 | 15.2 | 38 | 10 | 29 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 15.5 | 14.3 | 11.7 |
| RATCH | Neutral | 55.75 | 53.0 | (0.7) | 13.5 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 33 | 5 | 4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 14.7 | 13.4 | 12.7 |
| GUNKUL* | | 4.12 | 5.1 | 24.3 | 60.1 | 34.3 | 17.3 | (35) | 75 | 98 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 50.5 | 25.2 | 13.8 |
| SPCG* | | 20.50 | 24.3 | 24.6 | 8.2 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 30 | 26 | 25 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 7.3 |
| TPCH* | | 16.10 | 22.8 | 43.0 | 32.2 | 16.5 | 11.7 | 331 | 95 | 42 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 11 | 17 | 21 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 27.0 | 11.7 | 8.5 |
| **Average** | | | | | **28.7** | **20.8** | **16.4** | **30** | **32** | **25** | **3.1** | **2.6** | **2.3** | **15** | **15** | **16** | **2.8** | **3.2** | **3.6** | **22.6** | **16.7** | **13.9** |

Note: * Bloomberg consensus, Source: Company data, Bloomberg and SCBS Research estimates

### Risk considerations

1) Delays in plant construction that would delay CODs and cash flows

2) Climate changes such as lack of sunshine or heavy snow

3) Natural disasters